## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for facilitating the diagnosis of prostate cancer in a human subject, comprising:
assessing the level of human Pin1 polypeptide in a biological sample from the subject, wherein an elevation in the level of the Pin1 polypeptide is indicative of prostate cancer; and evaluating a test done to facilitate the diagnosis of prostate cancer (TDPCA) on the subject such that the diagnosis of prostate cancer is facilitated.

2. (Currently Amended) A method for facilitating the diagnosis of prostate cancer in a human subject, comprising:
assessing the level of human Pin1 polypeptide in a biological sample from the subject, wherein an elevation in the level of the Pin1 polypeptide is indicative of prostate cancer, and wherein the subject was previously categorized by a TDPCA as being likely to have prostate cancer.

3. (Canceled)

4. (Currently Amended) A method for identifying metastatic prostate cancer in a human subject, comprising assessing the level of human Pin1 polypeptide in a biological sample from the subject, wherein an elevation in the level of the Pin1 polypeptide is indicative of metastatic prostate cancer.

5. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, 2, ~~3,~~ or 4, wherein assessing the level of Pin1 in a biological sample from the subject comprises contacting the biological sample with ~~an~~ a Pin1 antibody ~~to Pin1~~ or a fragment thereof; determining the amount of binding of the antibody to the biological sample; and comparing the amount of antibody bound to the biological sample to ~~a predetermined base level~~ the amount of Pin1 in a normal sample.

6. (Canceled)

7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, 2, ~~3,~~ 4, or 5, wherein the biological sample comprises a body fluid.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the body fluid is selected from the group consisting of blood, serum, semen, prostate fluid, seminal fluid, and urine.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.

10. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, 2, ~~3,~~ 4, or 5, wherein the biological sample comprises prostate tissue.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the antibody is a labeled antibody.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, wherein the amount of binding of the antibody to the biological sample is determined by the intensity of the signal emitted by the labeled antibody.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, wherein the amount of binding of the antibody to the biological sample is determined by the number cells in the biological sample bound to the labeled antibody.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the amount of binding of the antibody to the biological sample is determined by a radioimmunoassay.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 5, wherein the amount of binding of the antibody to the biological sample is determined by an enzyme immunoassay.

17.-23. (Canceled)

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the TDPCA is a digital rectal exam showing the subject as having a prostate abnormality.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the TDPCA is a test for the detection of a prostate cancer marker is selected from the group consisting of: prostatic acid phosphatase, prostate secreted protein, prostate specific membrane antigen, human kallekrein 2, prostate specific transglutaminase, and interleukin 8.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the TDPCA is a test for the detection of prostate-specific antigen.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1 or 2, wherein the TDPCA is a test for the detection of prostate-specific antigen in the blood serum of the subject.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the subject has a blood serum concentration of prostate-specific antigen of between about 2 and about 10 ng/ml.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the subject has a blood serum concentration of the prostate-specific antigen of between about 4 and about 8 ng/ml.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the subject has a blood serum concentration of the prostate-specific antigen of between about 3 and about 7 ng/ml and the subject is between about 40 and about 60 years old.

31. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the subject has a blood serum concentration of the prostate-specific antigen of between about 5 and about 9 ng/ml and the subject is between about 60 and about 80 years old.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the subject has a blood serum concentration of the prostate-specific antigen of less than about 4 ng/ml and a PSA velocity of greater than about 0.7 ng/ml per year.

33 (Previously Presented) The method of claim 27, wherein the subject has a blood serum concentration of the prostate-specific antigen of between about 4 and about 8 ng/ml and a percent-free prostate-specific antigen of between about 15 and about 25%.

34. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 1, 2 or 4 ~~or 5~~, wherein the prostate cancer sample has a Gleason sum of 4-9.

35. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 34, wherein the Gleason sum is 6 or 7.

36. (Canceled)